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The Love Song.

By Mrs. F. S. Rogers.

She loves him yet,
I know it by the blush that rises
Beneath the curls
That shadow her soul-like cheek;
She loves him yet,
Through all her sweet disguises
In timid girls,
A blush will be sure to speak.

But deeper signs
Than the radiant blush of beauty,
The maiden finds,
When'er his name is heard;
Her young heart thrills,
Forgetting herself—her duty—
Her dark eye fills,
And her pulse with hope is stirred.

She loves him yet!
The flower the false one gave her,
When last he came,
Is still with her wild tears wet.
She'll ne'er forget
How'er his faith may waver,
Through grief and shame,
Believe it—she loves him yet!

His favorite song
She will sing—she sings no other;
With all her wrongs
Her life on his life was set,
Oh doubt no more;
She never can wed another;
Till life is o'er,
She loves—she will love him yet.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Gov. Helm of Kentucky, in urging upon the people of that State the great importance of general education, thus concludes his remarks upon the subject:

Without knowledge, without education, without science, a nation cannot long be free. An humble village school-house, with its unpretending school-master and ragged urchins, is more terrible to the despotic than legions of armed soldiers. Rear your children in ignorance, and they are ready to be made slaves. Educate them, teach them how to be free, and no power on earth can enslave them.

Virginia.

The two houses of the General Assembly of Virginia met at Richmond on Monday last. In the Senate, Mr. Dennis was re-elected Speaker, and in the House of Delegates, Col. Geo. W. Hopkins was unanimously elected Speaker. Governor Floyd's message was laid before the Assembly. It is upon the whole a creditable document. A very considerable portion of it is devoted to the subject of the internal improvements of the State. He proposes two additional modes of getting rid of the free negroes of the State: one by allowing the same amount to every free person of color who shall prove that he has removed from and purchased lands beyond the limits of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as is now by law appropriated to send such person to Liberia; and another adding expatriation to the punishment of colored persons for larceny.

On the subject of the federal relations of the State and the Fugitive Slave Law, his remarks are in the main temperate, though there is a part of his views and recommendations in which we cannot concur, and which we may more particularly notice in a synopsis of his message, which we propose to make when our columns are not so crowded as to-day.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE NEW-YORK, assembled to elect a Provisional Bishop in place of Bishop Onderdonk, adjourned without making any choice.

The Washington National Monument is now eighty feet from the surface of the ground, and it is expected to be two feet higher before the close of the season.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

We have read with great satisfaction this very able and interesting document, which will appear, at length, in our columns at an early day. We can find room this morning only for a hasty analysis of its contents, presenting such portions as are likely to be of most general interest.

The report commences with a summary of the varied and important duties devolved on the Department; alludes to the vagueness of the act of Congress which created it, and recommends for the legislation to define with precision its duties and powers, and also to remedy the incongruity in the law in reference to its designation.

It recommends the creation of the office of Solicitor of the Department to decide questions of law upon appeals; his action to be subject, however, in all cases, to the revision of the Secretary.

A summary of the estimates for each branch of the public service within the jurisdiction of the Department is given in tabular form, and, compared with the estimate for the present fiscal year for similar services, by which it appears that the estimate for the next fiscal year exceeds that for the present \$1,725,670 93. The cause of this excess the Secretary fully explains, examining the estimates item by item. The endeavor has been to cover the whole amount of the probable expenditures for the fiscal year, so that there may be no necessity in future for estimating for deficiencies, unless upon some unforeseen contingency.

A general review is then given of the operations of the several bureaus. This portion of the report consists principally of statistics which cannot well be condensed. We select, however, some of the most important items:

The whole number of persons now on the pension rolls of the United States is 19,758. Out of these many are probably dead. The whole number who have drawn pensions during the first and second quarters of the calendar year is 13,079. The number of deaths reported within the last year is 846.

The beneficiaries under the laws designed to provide for the soldiers of the Revolution and their widows, are rapidly passing away. But the number of pensioners under other acts has been considerably augmented in consequence of the war with Mexico. The whole amount expended for pensions during the past year is estimated at \$1,400,000.

The whole number of land warrants issued for services in the Revolution is 12,588; in the war of 1812, 28,978; number of claims for land warrants, and script in lieu thereof, for services in the Mexican war, 84,705. The number of claims already presented under the Bounty Land Law of September last, up to the 5th of November, was 9,418, and the number is increasing rapidly. It is estimated that the whole number of claimants will be about 250,000. It will thus be seen that this city is by far the most important Bounty Land Law that has ever been passed. All necessary arrangements have been made to ensure its prompt and efficient execution. Forms and instructions have been prepared, and assurance given, that every proper facility will be afforded for the establishment of just demands under the law. Plates have been ordered to be engraved for printing the warrants, and every precaution has been adopted to guard against fraud and forgery. These plates will soon be completed, and there need then be no delay in commencing the issue of the warrants. The warrants having been decided to be not assignable, cannot be made available to the holders until they have been located and patented. As this process will require considerable time, it is proper, in order to ensure the enjoyment of the bounty by those for whom it was intended, that no unnecessary delay should be encountered. To avoid this evil the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the employment of two or more efficient clerks, and such temporary assistance as may be required, from time to time, to investigate the claims of applicants.

The Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, exhibits some very interesting facts. The surveys of the public lands have been pushed forward with commendable activity. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located by warrants, and otherwise disposed of in the last year, and part of the 3d quarter, 1850, is 2,815,366.42 acres. The public lands have been a rich source of revenue to the Government, averaging about one and a quarter millions of dollars per annum, for the

last fifty years, over and above all costs and expenses. Among the most prominent subjects claiming the attention of Congress, is the necessity of extending our land systems over our possessions on the Pacific. The appointment of a commission is recommended to adjudicate conflicting land claims in California.

With regard to the mineral lands, the Secretary recommends that they be divided into small tracts, and sold in fee simple to the highest bidder, at public auction. The extent of the lots should depend on the apparent richness of the mines; but they should be small enough to afford persons in moderate circumstances an opportunity of becoming bidders.

Our relations with the Indians will demand the prompt attention of Congress. The annexation of Texas and the treaty with Mexico have added about one hundred and twenty thousand persons to our Indian population—many of them fierce in their disposition, and predatory in their habits. Agents have been appointed for the Indian tribes of California and of Oregon; and two special agents have been appointed to co-operate with the resident agent in Texas in conciliating the Indians of that State. Three commissioners have been appointed under the same act to accompany the Mexican Boundary Commission, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the tribes on our southern frontier, and, if possible, to establish friendly relations with them. It is to be regretted that no authority was conferred by law for the establishment of resident agents in New Mexico. The Indians of that country are the most savage within our boundaries. It is essential for the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations, as well as for the protection of our own citizens, that agents should be sent among them, who can exercise a restraining influence over them. The necessity for this measure has been painfully illustrated by the outrages committed upon our citizens travelling to and from Santa Fe, as an instance of which the attack upon Mr. White and his party is mentioned.

The importance of a great national highway to the Pacific is considered in the report; and the Secretary suggests the propriety of authorizing an immediate examination of the country and such surveys as may be necessary to determine the practicability and probable cost of the work.

The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau is recommended by the report. The purchase of a farm in the vicinity of the national metropolis, to be managed under the direction of the bureau, has been suggested as an auxiliary in illustrating the best modes of culture. The Secretary adds that, in this idea he favorably received, Mount Vernon might, with great propriety, become a model farm, to illustrate the progress of that pursuit to which the Father of his country was so much devoted.

Measures have been taken for securing the prompt execution of the act for taking the seventh census. The returns coming in daily, give assurance that the census will be completed within the time limited by law. The amount of valuable statistical information will exceed anything of the kind known in our past history.

The joint commission for the survey of the Mexican boundary have doubtless assembled at El Paso, for the purpose of running and marking the line thence westward to the river Gila. The work will be pressed forward with the utmost despatch. The Secretary agrees with his predecessor in regard to the perishable nature of the material of some of the public buildings. He recommends an appropriation for painting the Treasury building. In regard to the Patent Office, he recommends that the entire exterior facing of the front be removed, and its place supplied by a veneering of white marble of the same quality as that used in the construction of the wings. Practical workmen have expressed the opinion that it can be done at small cost when compared with its beneficial results, and without endangering the security and stability of the walls. The immediate completion of both wings of the Patent Office is urged, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior and the officers thereto attached.

The introduction of a copious supply of pure water into the city of Washington is recommended as essential to the health and comfort of the inhabitants and the security of the public buildings against fire. Lastly, the Secretary recommends the improvement of the public grounds, by planting them with trees and shrubbery, and providing fountains, &c., as only second in importance to the supply of water.

Republic.

The Post Master General's Report.

The Post Master General, in his Annual Report, says the number of mail routes within the United States, at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, was 5,500; the aggregate length of such routes was 178,672 miles; and the number of contractors employed thereon, 4,760. The annual transportation of the mails on these routes was 46,541,423 miles, at an annual cost of \$2,724,426, making the average cost about five cents and eight and a half mills per mile. The increase in the number of inland mail routes during the year was 619; the increase in the length of mail routes was 10,969 miles; and the annual transportation of the year exceeded that of the previous year by 3,997,354 miles, at an increased cost of \$342,440. The mail service in California and Oregon, having been irregular in its performance and imperfectly reported to the department, has not been embraced in the foregoing statements. There were, on the 30th of June last, five foreign mail routes, of the aggregate length of 15,070 miles, and the annual price of the transportation thereon, payable by this department, was \$264,506; being an increase of \$9,714 on the cost of the preceding year. There should be added to the cost of transportation, as above stated, the expense of mail messengers, and local and route agents, (which expense is chargeable to the transportation fund,) and which for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$107,043; being an increase of \$45,529 on the expenses of the mail messengers and local route agents for the preceding year. The increase of our mail service, for the last fiscal year, over the year preceding, was about 94.10 per cent., and the increase in the total cost was about 127.10 per cent. The extent and cost of such service, for the last year, its division among the states and territories, and its comparison with that of the preceding year, will more fully appear by examining the report of the Assistant Post Master General. The number of Post Masters appointed during the year ending June 30th, 1850, was 6,318. Of that number, 2,600 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 233 to fill vacancies occasioned by the decease of previous incumbents; 262 on a change of the sites of the offices for which they were appointed; 1,444 on the removal of their predecessors; and 1,979 were appointed on the establishment of new offices. The whole number of post offices in the United States, at the end of that year, was 18,417. There were 1,979 post offices established, and 309 discontinued during the year.

The report recommends the reduction of postage on pre-paid half-ounce letters to a uniform rate of 3 cents, and when not prepaid to five cents for any distance. It also recommends that newspapers be charged at the uniform rate of one cent for any distance.

From the New York Tribune.

The National Finances.

Our Federal Government now owes a Public Debt of nearly Seventy Millions of Dollars; to Mexico as the Peace Indemnity; and to certain of our own citizens injured by her, whose claims on her we agreed to settle and pay, several Millions more. Ten Millions more are to be paid to Texas for not flogging the rest of us to our citizens or the heirs of our citizens who had been plundered by France more than fifty years ago, and whom our Government, for a valuable consideration, covenanted with France to pay, but never yet has paid, at least Five Millions more; to other honest and meritorious claimants at least Five Millions; so that the actual Public Debt of the Union this day is not less than One Hundred Millions of Dollars, on which some Five Millions of Dollars are annually accruing. Our late Territorial acquisitions have created an absolute necessity for new and largely augmented expenditures. Either new regiments must be created or old ones mounted for the protection of our vast Indian frontier, including every side of New Mexico, which ought, for the next two years, to have two efficient regiments of Cavalry and Light Cavalry devoted to its defense and the effectual chastisement of the marauding savages who continually infect it. We have positively bound ourselves by Treaty to protect the People of Mexico from murder and robbery by the Camanches and other savages living this side of the Rio Grande or North of the Gila; but this stipulation has not yet been fulfilled, and will most certainly subject us to a heavy claim for damages from Mexico, unless we

do promptly face its requirements.

California, too, the Land of Gold, has thus far cost our Government more than two dollars for every dollar it has returned; and still, though we hope the worst is over, the cost of Steam Mail Service on either side of the Isthmus, Custom Houses, Revenue Officers, Indian Agencies and Hostilities, perhaps a Dry Dock and two or three Fortifications, will eat heavily into the National Finances for years. Every dollar of Customs, Postage, and Land Proceeds collected on the other side of the Rocky Mountains will be spent there, and probably more, leaving all the cost of the general protection and defense of the country by sea and land, of Congress, the Executive Departments, Diplomatic Service, &c. to be raised on this side. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear rumors that a new Loan will be required by the Secretary of the Treasury in his forthcoming Report, though we hope Congress will contrive some means of obviating the necessity for granting any such loan. Let us increase the Revenue, let us retrench Expenditures, do something, anything, rather than borrow more money in a time of profound peace and general prosperity, even to pay existing Debts. There must be some means practicable of avoiding further loans, and we are confident the Country will cheerfully look them in the face. We greatly prefer an increase of Duties, but we would vote for a direct Tax in preference to a Loan.

Patriots and Statesmen in Congress be entreated to authorize a new Loan on any pretext, but devise a direct and instead measures which will secure payment of the Interest and at least Five Millions per annum of the Principal of our existing Public Debt. Let all who live ten years longer congratulate themselves that the Union is once more free and clear of Debt.

THE "EXTRAORDINARY" NUMBER.

SEVEN.—On the 7th day of the 7th month, a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the 7th day was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things, and at the end of 7 times 7 years, commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th year there was a grand release from all debts, and bondmen were set free. From this law, might have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, and three times 7 years. Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being counted fully to have life before the periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At three 7 years, the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and man becomes legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7, a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times 7, he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7, he becomes grave and wise; at 7 times 7, he is in his apogee, and from that time decays; at eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at nine times 7 he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times 7 or three score years and ten, was by the Royal Prophet pronounced the period of human life.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

The following extract is taken from Nott's address to young men. It is a gem of surpassing brilliancy and beauty. We have seen the extract published once or twice before, but so altered from the original as to have lost much of its freshness and purity. "I would frown on vice, I would favor virtue—favor whatever would elevate, would exalt, would adorn character, alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to render the world which I inhabited, like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the summer's morn, during that short hour, I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep into the gutter with the reptile, and bed my memory and my body together in the dunghill. However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction.

OMO WICK.

The New Richmond Age enumerates the wine gardens in their vicinity and shows that, on 22 acres, the vintners made 9680 gallons of wine; this year, worth at least \$6,450.

Further Foreign News by the Asia.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—In consequence of the excessive demands for space at the great World's Fair the erection of an additional Gallery has been decided on with an increase area of about 45,000 superficial feet, 129 cases have arrived from the Prussian Commission and a further consignment from Prussia of 130 packages.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The working of the American fugitive slave law is the theme of comment in the English papers, who look upon it as likely to shake the Union to its centre.

IRELAND.—A dreadful storm has visited the Irish coast, which raged with the greatest violence in Limerick and its environs. All the shops of the quays were filled with water. Several vessels were sunk and a number damaged. No loss of life occurred. Much damage is anticipated in other parts.

FRANCE.—The sittings of the Legislative Assembly in France, have thus far passed over without any very important event, but the Mountain is evidently waiting for an opportunity to break fully into violence.

The tone of humility in which Louis Napoleon abjured all thoughts of selfish, ambitious schemes, seems already at variance with his deeds. It is alleged that the 40,000 men reinforcement is to overawe the malcontents of Switzerland and the neighboring Provinces of France, but this statement is laughed at.

The Roman Catholics of England are preparing an address to the Throne, said to have been written by Cardinal Wiseman, assuring the Queen of unalterable loyalty and unshaken fidelity. The following story is current:

The Rev. Dr. Jelf, declared at a meeting at St. Clement Danes; a few days ago that the Queen was the first to denounce the Pope's invasion of her authority. "When she heard of it," said the Doctor "she at once sent for Sir George Gray, the Home Secretary, who, on obeying her summons, found her Majesty walking up and down the drawing room in a state of great excitement, 'Sir George Gray,' said her Majesty, 'I am Queen of England; I will not bear this.'"

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A PULPIT.—During the morning service at the Chapel of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, on Sunday, a large crowd collected outside of the edifice, hooting and yelling, and rendering it necessary to close the gates. A police force having been sent for, enabled the congregation to leave unmolested. The mob amounted to about 1000 persons.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.

The Parliament has just been opened by the King. The Royal Speech is to the following effect: "My intention to create a Constitution which shall answer the wants of the German nation has hitherto failed."

"In my hopes of the future I have clung to the idea which pervades my endeavors, I cannot resume its realization on a new foundation until after the decision respecting the new formation of the German Confederation."

"I hope that the negotiations on this subject will soon come to a prosperous end. I hope that our armaments will suffice to protect our rights."

If this point be gained, that armament has no danger for the tranquility of Europe. For my people are not only strong, but considerate. We seek not war. We seek not to infringe on the rights of any body, but our endeavors tend to effect an arrangement of the common fatherland which shall be suitable to the condition of Prussia.

EIGHTH, P. M.—The royal speech has caused the greatest excitement. It is thought to be favorable to the war party. Prussia has promised to support the Brunswick protest against the passage of the federal troops. The ministerial journal appeals to the Parliament, entreating them not to prejudice the policy of the Cabinet; nevertheless, the overthrow of the Manteuffel Cabinet is considered as certain.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This State has an area of 7,250 square miles, and about one million inhabitants. Her school fund amounts to \$903,000. The money raised during the year 1849 for schools was \$830,000. Other educational expenses added make the whole sum raised in the past year \$1,189,334. In that year the State had, in her 314 towns 3,749 public schools, and 8,183 teachers more than two thirds of whom are females. Her school-houses in 1848 were valued at \$2,700,000, most of which was raised and expended within the twelve preceding years.

From the Esplanade Journal.

Grand Wedding to the Bride.

With the wedding notice in another column we received from the fair hand of the bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on.—Well, we put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, and blessed with an early conscience, soon snored prodigiously. The god of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy we were married!—Never was a little editor so happy. It was "my love," "dearest," "sweetest," ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had been broken off here! But, no, some evil genius put it into the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner, just to please her lord. In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner.—Well, the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us. "My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this?"

"Yes, love—ain't it nice?" "Glorious—the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life."

"Plum pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.

"Oh, no, dearest, bread pudding—always was fond of 'em."

"Call that bread pudding!" exclaimed my wife, while her pretty lips curled slightly with contempt.

"Certainly, my dear—reckon I had to eat enough at Sherwood House to know. Bread pudding, my love, by all means."

"Husband, this is really too bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir," and my pretty wife's brow flushed with excitement.

"My love, my sweet, my dear love," exclaimed we soothingly, "do not get angry; I'm sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding."

"But, sir, I say it ain't bread pudding."

"And, madam, I say it is bread pudding."

"You mean, low wretch," fondly replied my wife, in a high tone, "you know it is plum pudding."

"Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that."

"It is plum pudding!" shrieked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself "tapping the claret" from my nose.

"Bread pudding!" gasped we, pluck to the last, and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg.

"Plum pudding!" rose above the din, as I had a distinctive perception of feeling two plates smash across my head.

"Bread pudding!" we groaned in rage, as the chicken left our hands, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in madam's bosom.

"Plum pudding!" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gray dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest.

"Bread pudding, forever!" shouted we, in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

"Plum pudding!" yelled the amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortunes, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand.

Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. "Plum pudding!" shrieked she with every dish.

"Bread pudding!" in smothered tones, came up from the pile in reply. Then it was "plum pudding" in rapid succession, the last cry growing feebler, till just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper. "Plum pudding" resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank Heaven, we awoke, and thus saved our life.

We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

TRUE BLUE.—A Quebec correspondent of the Boston Ranger, tells the following story of a Yankee who has been "all round" at that place. The Yankee approached a group of English gentlemen in front of the Hotel, and flourishing a red bandana, observed: "Wall I've been all round and I've concluded I don't want ye." An Englishman addressed him with: "What do you think of the Citadel?" "Oh, Scott wouldn't make anything of taking that old land fifteen miles down the river and starve them out." "But it's stocked with three years provisions," replied the other. "Wall he'd stay five," then, Go it Anglo-Saxon, thought we.